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Released prisoner to speak

THE six leaders of the Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War who were jailed on December 15 are to be released from London prisons tomorrow (Saturday) morning.



Hugh Brock, editor of Peace News, seen at his desk in the new PN offices in London shortly before being sent to prison for two months.

They have been there for two months for helping to organise the non-violent demonstration held at Harrington missile base on January 2.

A march in support of the six, and in protest against nuclear policy, will start later in the morning. It will be between Brixton and Holloway prisons, where the men and women have been detained.

Speakers at a brief meeting at Holloway will be Ian Dixon, the temporary secretary of the Committee, and Will Warren, one of the three men to be released from Brixton.

The other prisoners are: Hugh Brock and J. Allen Skinner (Editor and Associate Editor respectively of Peace News) and (in Holloway) April Carter, Pat Arrowsmith and Frances Edwards.

Saturday's march will take the following route: Brixton Prison (depart 10.0 a.m.), Elephant and Castle, Waterloo Bridge (lunch on the North side in the Embankment Gardens between 12.0-12.45 p.m.), Aldwych, Eversholt St., Crowndale Rd., Camden St., Camden Rd. and Hilton Rd. (Holloway), where the public meeting will be held shortly after 2.30.

The Committee points out that the march will not pass Camden Town underground station. Sandwiches will be available at the lunch stop.

OPPOSITION TO FRENCH TESTS GROWING

OPPOSITION TO FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS IN THE SAHARA, ON GROUNDS OF BOTH ANTI-IMPERIALISM AND ANTI-MILITARISM, ARE RAPIDLY SPREADING AS THE DATE OF GENERAL DE GAULLE'S EXPLOSION APPROACHES.

Four hundred people again demonstrated last Saturday outside the French Embassy in Accra demanding, if the Bomb is exploded, the closing down of French firms in Ghana, a boycott of French goods, and the breaking off of diplomatic relations with France.

This followed similar demonstrations by many hundreds outside the French Embassy on the two previous Saturdays.

Appeal

The Chairman of the Ghana Council for Nuclear Disarmament, Mr. E. C. Quaye, has appealed to Pope John in these terms:

"On behalf of the people of Africa I appeal to you to make a personal plea to General de Gaulle and the French Government to desist from testing nuclear weapons on our continent.

"If the tests are carried out on the continent of Africa they will not only strain the already substantially impaired relations between the peoples of Africa and France and the other colonial Governments in Africa, but they will also shatter our whole concept of Christianity."

Similar demands to those made in the Accra demonstrations were voiced in Tripoli at mass demonstrations on January 31. The following day Deputies met Abdul Majid Koobar, the Libyan Prime Minister, and demanded the nationalisation of French

companies and the expulsion of French nationals.

In Rabat several thousand Moroccans demonstrated outside the French Embassy on February 2 against the test.

Two days later 25 nations in the Afro-Asian group at the United Nations sent a letter of protest against the test to Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the UN Secretary-General.

In Northern Ireland the French Consulate in Belfast was picketed all day on January 27 by undergraduates and staff of the University. African students from countries bordering the Sahara took their turn on the picket line during the day.

Over 60 people took part, and the protest was televised.

In Ghana last Saturday a 50-year-old Chief concluded a week-long fast against the test.

Rally

An all-day picket of the French Embassy and a mass rally at Accra Arena were being organised for yesterday (Thursday) by the Ghana Council for Nuclear Disarmament and the Sahara protest team.



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CHURCH AND STATE IN IRELAND

CATHOLICS and Protestants in Ireland are at odds for many reasons. Perhaps the most important is that Protestants are the heirs of an old ruling class in England's first colony.

But the strictly religious issue is a real one, and it was the subject of a lively conference held last week-end in Belfast—the third of the annual North-South conferences sponsored by the Irish Pacifist Movement and the Fellowship of Reconciliation. About 80 people came, including 25 from Dublin.

The first session was addressed by the Very Rev. J. E. Davey, who is Principal of the Presbyterian Theological Faculty of Ireland. In putting the view, held by most Northern Protestants, that the Government in Dublin was unduly subject to Roman Catholic clerical pressure, he gave examples of the way in which that church enforced its practices on everyone, whether members or not.

RESTRICTION

This was specially objectionable in sexual ethics, where its attitude was peculiarly restrictive. He criticised the Irish censorship, and the narrow-mindedness which inspired attempts to stop football matches with teams from Communist states. He regretted, too, that groups aiming at interchange of ideas between Catholics and Protestants tended to peter out from the Catholic end.

Catholicism, he felt, treated people as children rather than as adults. "Protestan-

tism may not be as grown up as we could wish," he said, "but it is at least adolescent."

He hoped, therefore, that partition would continue, and that it would be accepted in the same way as the partition of the Low Countries into Catholic Belgium and Protestant Holland.

Someone suggested afterwards that in a united Ireland the balance of power

By Geoffrey Carnall

would be much less in favour of clerical domination than in the present Republic, where Catholics are in an overwhelming majority.

A Catholic point of view was put at another session by Mr. Kieran McEnally, a lawyer from Dublin. He insisted that the Catholic Church would be untrue to its mission if it did not speak out firmly on moral issues.

On the other hand, he thought it was open to a state with a Catholic majority to allow, for example, divorce to non-Catholics. This happened in Belgium. He was quite uncompromising on birth control, because he thought that the sale of contraceptives lowered the moral standards of the whole community.

He defended censorship, but agreed that in practice the Irish censors treated their fellow-countrymen as less than adult. He thought censors should be salaried—the present system of unpaid censors tended to bring forward the wrong sort of people for the job, and anyhow they didn't have enough time to do it properly.

Kieran McEnally denied suggestions, made

in the discussion, that there was secret clerical influence on legislation. Some people replied, however, that clerical "suggestions" could be unduly powerful, and that improper pressure was exerted on the community at large by organisations of Catholic laity.

On censorship, the most illuminating comment was probably that of the patriarchal Eoin O'Mahoney. "The customs officers are the main effective censorship," he said, "and very good reading they get into the bargain."

One session was addressed by two of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation's travelling secretaries, Jean and Hildegard Goss. They put the whole question in a new perspective by their insistence on our over-riding duty to witness to the love of God in situations where fear and hostility raise barriers between human beings.

SUPPRESSION

Hildegard Goss spoke briefly about her work in Eastern Europe, among Christians who were striving to make Christ a reality in a secular society. Jean Goss spoke of their work in the West, especially in Spain. Its Government was totalitarian, but even so there were hopeful signs that the rigid suppression of those who didn't conform was easing.

It is difficult to sum up the impression made by the conference as a whole. But I suspect that most Protestants present were left feeling that if Jean and Hildegard Goss were representative of the Catholic Church today, Dr. Davey's criticisms would lose much of their force.

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The team, which has been attempting to make a non-violent entry into the testing area near Reggan, in the North-West Sahara, was still in Accra waiting for news of its leader, the Rev. Michael Scott, as Peace News went to press.

Last Saturday Radio Ghana reported that Michael Scott was in Tangiers, Morocco, and reported an appeal by him to all states bordering the Sahara to take concerted action against the test.

The Ghana Daily Graphic had reported on February 5 that the team's leader "is planning to make a further attempt from Morocco to go to Reggan."

"According to *Reuter* Mr. Scott disclosed his plan to the Moroccan Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Aberrahim Bouabid."



FEET FORWARD FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

"I INTEND to call for marches on the political conventions of both major parties, Democratic and Republican," announced A. Philip Randolph, originator of the mass-march-for-civil-rights technique on January 24. "The Negro people must stand up before these conventions and say to the nation and to the world: 'We want to be free now.'"

Speaking at an overflow rally on the occasion of his 70th birthday, Randolph thus made public for the first time plans, under discussion for some months, for this unprecedented mass protest against political prevarication. Never before have the national political conventions been the scene of demonstrations on the scale envisaged by Randolph, Martin Luther King, Bayard Rustin and others among the planners.

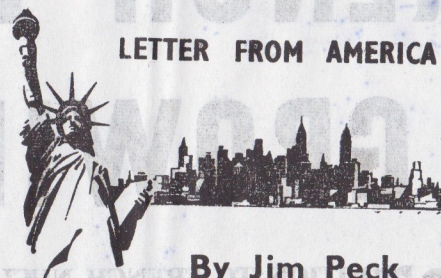
No more appropriate site or occasion could have been chosen. It is at the national political conventions that the Parties draft their platforms—habitually couched in generalisations promising everything to everybody. It is also at these conventions that the two presidential candidates are nominated. Regarding civil rights, the Democratic Party is habitually deterred from action by its powerful, southern, ultra-segregationist contingent and the Republican Party by its traditional conservatism on all issues.

Randolph's call for action contrasted sharply with the unspecific pronouncements on "brotherhood" intoned annually at this time of year in connection with Lincoln's birthday.

New approach

Three days after the Randolph speech, the Republican Administration, in a transparent, election year political play, announced a plan similar to the key proposal on Negro voting rights made four months ago by the Civil Rights Commission. The net effect has been to supersede and downgrade the genuinely constructive Commission proposal on which the Administration had previously remained mum. Asked at his press conference only a week previously whether this type of legislation was needed, President Eisenhower replied: "I don't know."

The Commission's proposal calls for appointment of federal registrars in Deep-South areas where local registrars deny Negroes the right to vote. It constitutes a new approach to the voting problem, providing redress without having to resort to



By Jim Peck

less to make good the guarantees of the US Constitution."

In stark statistics, the report states that only 25 per cent of the almost 5,000,000 voting-age southern Negroes are registered in contrast with more than 60 per cent of the south's white population of voting age.

Of 158 southern counties where Negroes are a majority of the population, 16 have not a single Negro voter and in 49 others less than 5 per cent of the voting-age Negroes are registered.

While the report describes numerous instances of physical violence, intimidation, economic coercion and legal subterfuge, it finds that the chief means used to keep Negroes from voting is evasive tactics by local registrars.

Witnesses from four Alabama counties told the Commission how Negroes lined up at registration offices before opening time, have waited as long as nine hours without reaching the registrar's desk by closing time.

A Negro, home in LeFlore County, Mississippi, after receiving his honourable discharge as army sergeant, went to the courthouse to register. The clerk said she was too busy, and asked him to leave his name and address. A half hour later two white men came to his home and warned that he was stirring up trouble. He returned to the courthouse a week later and was told by

the same clerk that she was still too busy. He gave up trying to register.

This is just one of the many case histories of voting discrimination which the report relates in detail. A number of cases are cited in which registrars or other officials have simply refused to let Negroes vote without giving any reason.

Coming from a conservative Commission, appointed by a Republican President and including three southerners, this report constitutes a most telling indictment of our democracy's failure to operate in the Deep South.

Voting has been the chief focus of the equal rights struggle in the South since enactment of the 1957 civil rights law, the first such legislation to be adopted since 1875. Both national and local civil rights organisations have concentrated on campaigns to get Negroes to register and vote. While considerable progress has been made by these campaigns, the pattern of white intimidation and the resulting Negro fear and apathy still constitutes a formidable obstacle.

Counterblasting America's obsession

Brian G. Cooper reviews

On the Brink, by Jerome Davis and General Hugh B. Hester. Lyle Stuart, New York, \$2.95, available Housmans, London, 21s.; and **Diplomacy in the Nuclear Age**, by Lester Pearson. Oxford University Press, 16s.

THE launching of Sputnik I ushered in a period of American self-criticism dominated by the equally sterile scrambles on the one hand for a "crash" programme of missile development and on the other for further retreat into Beat generation amorality.

It is heartening to those of us who have watched with sadness and disquiet the petrification of American thinking in so many directions since 1945, and the shallowness of its intellectual response to the challenge of the post-Sputnik era, that a work so frank and provocative as "On the Brink" can come from across the Atlantic.

It is not without its faults: at times one feels that it is superficial in treatment, that if the authors had tried to say rather less they would in fact have said rather more. America is a 60 per cent church-going nation—some appraisal of the moral stand-

and Asia, was a competitive process. The authors show the fallacy in the idea that Russian troops would have rolled across Europe after World War II had it not been for NATO; Russia emerged materially weakened from that War and was in no fit condition to fight another.

The obsessive preoccupation with preventing the spread of Communism has produced a revolution in American foreign policy. America has not only abandoned isolationism—expressed in Lend-Lease and aid via UN this is most desirable—but has

regional military pacts, Lester Pearson yet believes them necessary in the short-run, a view which implies a fallacious yes-but-not-now attitude to disarmament, and fails to explore the potential for peace of unilateral action. As a Liberal he exaggerates and over-simplifies the role of free trade in securing world harmony, not mentioning the ramifications in international affairs of commercial pressure-groups in democratic capitalist states. ("On the Brink" gives illuminating evidence of the effect of the oil lobby on US Middle East policy.)

Yet in Lester Pearson there is obviously a desperate yearning for world peace, a realisation that so much of Western policy in recent years has been negative in tone, coupled with a realistic optimism for the future of peace-making through international agencies, based on its real, though limited, achievements to date. We respect and are grateful to him for the substantial part he himself has played in laying the foundations of peace through the United Nations.

election year political play, announced a plan similar to the key proposal on Negro voting rights made four months ago by the Civil Rights Commission. The net effect has been to supersede and downgrade the genuinely constructive Commission proposal on which the Administration had previously remained mum. Asked at his press conference only a week previously whether this type of legislation was needed, President Eisenhower replied: "I don't know."

The Commission's proposal calls for appointment of federal registrars in Deep-South areas where local registrars deny Negroes the right to vote. It constitutes a new approach to the voting problem, providing redress without having to resort to court action.

The proposal was based on the Commission's conclusion that

"Many Negro American citizens find it difficult and almost impossible to vote. Against the prejudice of registrars and jurors, the United States Government appears under present laws to be help-

Beat generation amorality.

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It is not without its faults: at times one feels that it is superficial in treatment, that if the authors had tried to say rather less they would in fact have said rather more. America is a 60 per cent church-going nation—some appraisal of the moral standpoint of the American Churches vis-a-vis the fantastic arms build-up would have been welcome.

Nevertheless, it is a challenging and prophetic counter-blast to the fear-ridden anti-missile attitudes of contemporary nuclear diplomacy, and a terrifying exposé of America's obsession with the military machine as the arbiter of human destinies. It is not a book based on pacifist premises, but rather on the fact of the obsolete nature of war as an instrument of national policy, and the appalling consequences of statesmen failing to act positively and from a non-war mentality, in the face of this fact which they verbally acknowledge but to which they have failed to adjust themselves mentally.

This book faces a number of truths which American policy has ignored, and explodes a number of myths which it has ruthlessly exploited. It recognises that Russian militarism is every whit as defensive as that of the United States: both sides are equally mesmerised by the chimera of security. The real fears of Russia are acknowledged: with H-bomber bases from Greenland to Saudi Arabia, and Okinawa to Alaska, ringing the Soviet Union with round-the-clock readiness for war, it is a little short of extraordinary that so many in the West should regard as a propaganda smokescreen Russia's grave misgivings since 1945 about the peaceful intentions of the capitalist world.

The notion that the West's peaceful hopes upon the fall of Nazi Germany were sabotaged by Stalin's intransigence alone is shown as false: clearly the barrage of fear propaganda and the scramble to carve out spheres of influence in Europe, Middle East

and Asia, was a competitive process. The authors show the fallacy in the idea that Russian troops would have rolled across Europe after World War II had it not been for NATO; Russia emerged materially weakened from that War and was in no fit condition to fight another.

The obsessive preoccupation with preventing the spread of Communism has produced a revolution in American foreign policy. America has not only abandoned isolationism—expressed in Lend-Lease and aid via UN this is most desirable—but has given up its traditional role as the champion of freedom and liberalism. On the shabby basis of dollars in return for anti-Communism, America has constructed an unholy Alliance of democrats, Fascist dictators, feudal kings and ancient regime sheiks. The spiritual degeneration this implies for America has hardly yet been appreciated; unless speedily reversed it must mean that America has turned its back for ever on Washington and Jefferson. (Alas, it is not for Britain to criticise America on this score: our policy in Jordan and the Persian Gulf render hypocritical any claims we may make for the moral leadership of the "free world.")

To criticise the shortcomings of American (and British) policy is not to deny that Soviet Russia has equally been motivated by self-interest and fear. The real tragedy of East-West ideological conflict is its grandiose irrelevance to the real problems of the world. The United States spends \$45,000,000,000 on military preparations, Russia presumably a similar figure; meanwhile the have-nots get poorer, and valuable resources which could bring them new life and hope are dissipated in weapons obsolete as soon as they are made and whose use would mean global suicide.

"Diplomacy in the Nuclear Age," by Lester Pearson, Leader of the Canadian Liberal Party and a former president of the UN General Assembly, touches on similar themes of means and ends for peace in the contemporary world. The book includes the author's 1957 Nobel Peace Prize Lecture, in which he argues that war can no longer defend a society and that the present balance of terror must necessarily be only a temporary prelude to an imaginative, co-operative world peace.

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By Sybil Morrison

Wars of discrimination

Finally Dr. Ramsay (Archbishop of York) declared emphatically that he was not a pacifist . . . the conception of the just war in self-defence against an aggressor . . . was legitimate. . . Now that weapons that involved indiscriminate destruction had been invented it was difficult to see how a war could be a just war. . . —Daily Telegraph report on Dr. Ramsay's answers to questions at Oxford University, February 4, 1960.

THE dictionary meaning of the word "indiscriminate" is "making no distinction, and it is, of course, clear that nuclear weapons, if used, make no distinction between armies, navies and air force, and children, invalids and old people.

Nevertheless, though it is nuclear weapons to which Dr. Ramsay was referring when he answered a question relating to war and pacifism, the fact is, that they are not the only weapons which do not discriminate.

There can be no discrimination when towns and cities are bombed; babies can be hit as well as barracks, hospitals as well as harbours, mothers as well as machines. The "obliteration bombing" of Germany was simply an extension of the "terror" offensive which had begun to develop at the time of Hitler's "blitz" on Britain.

The atom bomb was an even greater extension of the indiscriminate nature of modern war, with its dreadful effects upon future generations, and its unknown, disease spreading "fall-out."

There were some, Christians as well as others, who were shocked even before the advent of the atom bomb at the lengths to which military leaders were prepared to go in order to conduct even a "defensive" war, but the voice of the Church was not heard in condemnation.



Now, when the inevitable and inexorable consequences have occurred, there is a great deal of alarm, and some condemnation of

People and places

POLICY MAKER

THE "Father of the H-bomb" is now father of a public campaign to convince Americans that disarmament is impossible.

Dr. Edward Teller, whose latest brainchild was given to the world at a University dinner on January 26, is truly one of God's gifts to the Communists.

Here is his thesis:

- America must discontinue disarmament negotiations.
- America must go ahead with underground nuclear tests.
- America must concentrate on making more refined nuclear weapons.

Fortunately this was immediately countered by the American Federation of Scien-

tell what else he had to be bitter about, I'd better put you in the picture.

The cause of all the murder-mindedness was an article entitled "The Integration fight is killing Tuskegee" in the US magazine Coronet. Southerner had read it, and had lapped up its argument. The article recalled how the boundary lines of the city of Tuskegee had been redrawn months previously, reducing the city in size. Why? Because the whites had got scared that the Negroes, who outnumbered them by seven to three, were going to vote themselves into the government of the city.

The re-drawing was done by the Committee of Macon County in which Tuskegee is situated and meant that many Negro citizens were deprived of the right to vote in municipal elections. The article held that the smaller city was the result of the Negroes' wanting to live, work and vote in the same place as whites, i.e., integrate. As the Southerner put it in his letter:

"I do not think of myself as better than a Negro. But I believe that if I want segregation and the majority of the people in the South want segregation we should be able to have it. In fact, we are going to have it!"

Incidentally, Mr. Gomillion replied to the Southerner's letter—in thoughtful terms. There's no space to tell you all he said, but at all events he shall have the last word.

The Southerner, bitter at the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation, told it what it could do: "And as far as the Supreme Court is concerned they can go to hell!" To this Mr. Gomillion gently replied:

"I hope the Supreme Court will not take your suggestion to 'go to hell.' To 'go to hell' would be cowardly. There is too much work yet to be done in America."

Want to bet?

AND here to bring you more up to date with the issue of race rela-

PEACE NEWS, February 12, 1960—3

I LEARNED NOTHING IN JAIL



DESPITE my many months in prison, I never learned how to make money quickly.

This was partly because of the methods adopted by the authorities for safe-guarding first offenders from contamination by more experienced criminals, and also because most of my fellow prisoners were non-mercenary pacifists and useless for this purpose.

My spell of corrective detention was therefore wasted, and I came out of prison as ignorant of the arts of forgery, embezzlement and safe-busting as when I went in.

This is a pity, as I want money quickly. Not for myself—I have my OAP—but for this paper.

I am therefore obliged to fall back on begging, which is the oldest method of getting money known to history, except theft, which requires more skill.

Yet begging has kept this paper going so far. It's a miracle, of course. But I believe in miracles. Which is fortunate, because our financial situation is one which seems to call for miracles.

Our financial year is ended. Until our auditors have told us the worst we don't know the exact figures of our deficit, but we do know that we start our new year £320 short of our target.

This means an addition to the £2,500 we shall need for the year ahead. It also means the need for a further extension of the age of miracles.

B. J. BOOTHROYD.

Total during past two weeks: £276 15s. 4d.

Total since Feb. 1, 1959: £2,180 15s. 4d.

Anonymous contributions gratefully acknowledged: £5; Mem; OAP; Maldon, £1; Peterborough, £1; Bolton, 5s.; Aberdeen, 2s. 6d.; Hampstead, £1; Hollywood, 10s.; Kingston, £1; Leeds, 3s.; Petworth, £1; Widow of CO, £1; SCO, 10s.; Sympathiser, 10s.

Please make cheques, etc., payable to Lady Clare Annesley, Treasurer, Peace News, 5, Calcedonian Rd., London, N.1.

BBC broadcasts



Father of the H-bomb

tists, who said that Dr. Teller was "trying to figure out a way to cheat on an agreement with the Russians" by suggesting that America should develop underground tests which could not be detected.

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★

Now, when the inevitable and inexorable consequences have occurred, there is a great deal of alarm, and some condemnation of the nature of the nuclear bomb. Because of the possibility of total annihilation some leaders of the Church are prepared to argue that there can no longer be "a just war."

So long, apparently, as only picked people kill and mutilate each other in the name of "defence," then the whole conception is perfectly legitimate, and is to be condoned and even blessed. If nuclear weapons are abandoned, then, according to the implications of Dr. Ramsay's argument, "obliteration bombing" in another war can be legitimately undertaken so long as the reason is confined within the context of "defence."

It would seem, therefore, that the main argument is based upon the numbers that will die, not upon whom will die; not upon distinction of persons, but upon differences in statistics. A line is to be drawn; it is legitimate to kill tens of thousands by blowing up dams, by mass high-explosive raids, by atom bombs on cities, but not legitimate to kill millions with nuclear weapons.

If the voice of Christianity can do no better than this, either rationally or morally, it cannot hope to win the support of worried and wavering youth to-day. To say that it is legitimate to kill with certain weapons, but not with others, is to make nonsense of the whole conception of "love your enemies." If the Archbishop condemns nuclear weapons he should also condemn those weapons that gave the H-bomb birth, and that method from which all these weapons derive; the method of war.

It is not clear from the report whether he repudiated pacifism with indignation or in sorrowful acceptance of a personal inability; it is to be hoped that it was the latter, for there is no answer to-day along the lines of justifying war conducted with some weapons and not with others. Weapons are the outcome of war, not the other way round, and the world awaits the voice of authority that will condemn the evil and remove it root and branch. It is not pacifism that is at fault; on the contrary, it is clearly the only possible answer, Christian or Humanist, to the evil of war.



Father of the H-bomb

tists, who said that Dr. Teller was "trying to figure out a way to cheat on an agreement with the Russians" by suggesting that America should develop underground tests which could not be detected.

The two sides then retired in the heat of the battle to New York's Waldorf-Astoria hotel, where such matters are aired to the press in luxury suites.

The aim of the Federation's press conference, it said, was "to warn the public against the political expressions of Dr. Teller, who is one of the chief propagandists for stepping up the pace of nuclear arms testing with the Soviet Union."

In the adjoining suite Dr. T. put across his own version, then strolled round to his rivals in time to hear Dr. Hugh Wolfe say: "The thing that is holding up the tests ban in Geneva at the present time is not the intransigence of the Russians but the fact that there is no settled policy on this question in the US."

And so it goes on. Unfortunately Dr. Teller has more influence on policy than any organisation of dissent. That is the price we pay in a world of Top People.

Which reminds me: can anyone explain to a bewildered foreigner how it was that on the same day as Dr. Teller was launching his campaign, the US Senate approved the nomination as Defence Secretary of Mr. Thomas Gates—with only two (repeat *two*) Members present?

No time for hell

"A FEW years ago I knew several Negro boys my age. We were fairly good friends. Now I would not speak to them because of what their race is trying to pull. Now I hate all Niggers."

This is just a piece of hate extracted from a letter from a Southerner (who preferred to remain incognito) of Lake Charles, Louisiana, to Charles Gomillion, of the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. The Institute is a cultural centre for the Southern Negro. The letter was written last February.

The Southerner, a member of the Lake Charles White Citizens Council, had written with his pen dipped in vitriol, but before I

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"... I hope the Supreme Court will not take your suggestion to 'go to hell.' To 'go to hell' would be cowardly. There is too much work yet to be done in America."

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AND here to bring you more up to date with the issue of race relations is something of the Forty-sixth Tuskegee Institute report published last month.

"The year showed further legal support and economically based rationalisation for public desegregation, limited extension of desegregation practices, successful action by many state and local governments to avoid desegregation and a hesitancy by America's citizens to face the moral implications of continued segregation.

"The principle of desegregation in public situations was reinforced; and a few instances of additional desegregation were noted, both in schools and in other public situations.

"With an occasional exception, Federal and state court decisions, as well as the administrative and investigative actions of Federal agencies, supported the principle of desegregation and sought its implementation. A major contribution was the work of the United States Commission on Civil Rights."

Most public officials in the South delayed desegregation and discouraged discussion of the issues, the report said.

The institute pointed out that "mass communications media, viewed as a whole, reported and commented extensively on desegregation and tended to highlight the arguments for segregation, either directly or by implication."

Constructive community contributions by Negroes were not publicised, it said.

"As a consequence," it went on, "the general public tended to form opinions of the citizenship role of the Negro based upon the often sensational and negative reports disseminated by the mass media."

Yes, that Southerner from Lake Charles speaks for a lot of people. But who'd like to bet that the Gomillion-like humility-cum-persistence won't win in the end?

—Phyz

B. J. BOOTHROYD

Total during past two weeks: £276 15s. 4d.

Total since Feb. 1, 1959: £2,180 15s. 4d.

Anonymous contributions gratefully acknowledged: £5; Mein; OAP; Maldon, £1; Peterborough, £1; Bolton, 5s.; Aberdare, 2s. 6d.; Hampstead, £1; Hollywood, 10s.; Kingston, £1; Leeds, 3s.; Petworth, £1; Widow of CO, £1; SCO, 10s.; Sympathiser, 10s.

Please make cheques, etc., payable to Lady Clare Annesley, Treasurer, Peace News, 5, Calcedonian Rd., London, N.1.

BBC broadcasts

THE General Strike of 1926 will be featured in an hour-long programme on the BBC's Home Service on Wednesday, February 24, at 9.15 p.m.

Among those who will take part are men who were prominent figures in Government and trade unions at the time: **Lord Samuel** (then Sir Herbert Samuel) chairman of the Royal Commission on the mines, whose report helped to set the strike in motion; the late **Lord Templewood** (then Sir Samuel Hoare), one of the "moderates" in the Cabinet (recorded shortly before his recent death); **Lord Brabazon of Tara** (then Colonel Moore-Brabazon), the junior Minister put in charge of London's docks; **Hugh Gaitskell**, then a second-year Oxford undergraduate, who acted as a chauffeur for strikers' leaders; **Sir Will Lawther**, the Durham miners' leader; **Sir Patrick Duff**, a Private Secretary to Prime Minister Baldwin; **Sir Henry Slessor**, who had been Solicitor-General in the 1924 Labour Government; and many, many others.

Lord Templewood's closing summary of the strike's causes and significance will be answered by Sir Vincent Tewson, General Secretary of the TUC. The programme has been written by Julian Symons, whose book on the strike was published in 1957.

★

TONIGHT (Friday) Britain's greatest cartoonist, Vicky, will be heard in the BBC's Home Service at 7.30 p.m. He will be questioned in the "Frankly Speaking" series about the way he works, his motives—and the public's reaction to his cartoons.

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Distributing weapons

THE old jibe that militaristic thinking is always done in the terms of the last war instead of the next one needs modernisation. This time it is a question of a war which, if the fervent confidence in the great deterrent is justified, will never take place at all against the one which has already begun.

Although it is admitted that hydrogen bombs and other nuclear weapons are in existence and positioned for instant use in sufficient quantity to turn the Northern part of the world into a putrescent mess, preparations for a yet wider distribution of these things is keeping the strategists busy.

In America, where more than one half—to be precise 54 cents of every dollar of the federal budget—will go to defence in the current year, the top circles are now discussing the advisability or otherwise of disclosing atomic secrets to allies not yet in possession of them. They are beginning to realise that these allies must be made to feel that they are equal partners, not "juniors to be seen but not heard," and that this feeling of equality will not exist as long as knowledge of the most important means of the common defence is withheld from them.

Two other items of news come under the same heading of the wider distribution of nuclear weapons. The Dutch Air Force is to station several Nike anti-aircraft missile units in West Germany, in the framework of NATO planning, and the Defence Committee of the Bundestag has recently accepted a recommendation to equip the Bundeswehr with American Sergeant missiles. In both cases the atomic warheads of the weapons are, theoretically, to remain under US control, but it is self-evident that this reservation will not prove practicable in the event of real emergency—and probably not even for any length of time without an emergency.

It was to be expected that the Bundestag decision would lead to an East German protest, and it did. The protest having been rejected by Bonn, the East German Socialist Unity Party is now threatening to respond by giving nuclear weapons to their own forces—a fact which is bound to harden the enmity between Adenauer and Ulbricht, with the first wrong on Adenauer's side. On the larger scale of the two world alignments, the recent NATO consultations in Paris have found their answer in last week's Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries, attended also by observers from China, North Korea and North Viet Nam.

So much then for the war which the leaders of both sides admit as so suicidal that they believe the present stock of horror weapons to be sufficient to prevent its outbreak. What of the other one, less spectacular in prospect, which has already begun?

Living standards

COMMENTARY

By

Roy Sherwood

which the issue between East and West will be fought out in the coming years unless the vaunted deterrent fails, after all, to deter.

The first step towards a realistic assessment of the needs of the present and the near future is therefore, surely, to stress the converse of the Russian demobilisation—the mobilisation of yet another 1,200,000 men into the Soviet's agricultural and industrial production forces.

But with between two and three million unemployed in the United States, it does not look as if this point were being given much attention. It may well be financially unsound according to the rules of normal business to provide work for them, but it would be less costly than making more and more nuclear weapons; and it would also do something to make it harder for the Russians to draw ahead of the West in the production of the things the world needs and wants—which is rapidly becoming an eventuality to be considered.

Army training

IF the strategical thinking of the leaders in the struggle against Communism seems out of date and too conventional, that of our own military authorities staggers by its freedom from restraint in the training of servicemen.

Actions and conduct plainly contrary to law and decency are apparently demanded from officer cadets under the heading of initiative tests. Labour MP Norman Dodds is to ask a number of questions on the subject of the Secretary for War on February 24. One concerns the task of stealing kisses from show girls, another obtaining admission to a nudist camp, a third securing autographed intimate items of women's wearing apparel in Soho; a fourth one concerns the "initiative test" of sitting on a theatre girl's knee. (*The Times*, February 4.)

It is of course possible, though highly improbable, that the reports received by Mr. Norman Dodds may be untrue. Will the Secretary for War deny their correctness? We shall see at the proper time. But that certain acts which would lead a normal citizen into the dock of a magistrate's court are demanded from young men under this kind of training is as certain as it is obvious that the readiness to perform them does not depend solely on initiative. Individual predisposition must have a good deal to do with it.

Mr. S. Kadowaki, by the Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko.

Like all Russian documents, it is of inordinate length; but it seems to have right on its side in pointing out that the provisions of the Treaty seriously affect the direct neighbours of Japan—the Soviet Union in its Eastern part and the Chinese People's Republic. It also implies the practical loss of Japanese sovereignty over the islands of Okinawa and Bonin, where US bases are to remain installed in perpetuity.

Hitting back as far as they can in the circumstances, the Russians have announced that this new development renders it "impossible for the Soviet Government to fulfil its promise to turn over to Japan the islands of Habomai and Shikotan." Tit, though a small one, for Tat.

S. African ignorance

MR. MACMILLAN'S speech on February 3 at Cape Town to a joint meeting of the South African Houses of Parliament has gone a long way towards repairing the damage done to Britain's reputation for honesty by her attitude in the recent United Nations debate on the admissibility or non-admissibility of the apartheid issue. The speech was excellent—perfectly friendly but also perfectly honest.

Welcome as that is, the speech has had another equally important result. It has made a wide breach in the surrounding wall of South African ignorance about what the outside world thinks of the Union's racial activities. If South Africa were a modern, highly industrialised country its people would probably not be quite so blind to universal trends. But in tradition, present outlook and general conditions the greater part of the Union's white population still lives in the ideas of fifty years ago.

It is horribly dangerous for me to walk on to the delicate ground of religious beliefs. But if the South African population's seemingly incomprehensible attitude to coloured people is to find a beginning of understanding in modern minds, we have to remember the belief in predestination which, though liberalised since Calvin's day, still influences the thinking of the Dutch Reformed Church, to one of the two branches of which the majority of Afrikaners belongs.

They honestly think that they are acting in accordance with the will of God, so that it is all to the good that one or two of their own papers are at least explaining to them that they are now "in isolation" from the rest of the Western world.

Eden condemned

THERE was one sentence in the January 28 instalment of Sir Anthony Eden's memoirs, dealing with the situation just before the Suez adventure, which, it seems to me, is so unconsciously self-condemning that it settles Sir Anthony's hash. Here it is: "...and, before we knew where we were, we would be back at an 18th century stalemate."

in the war on their own forces—a fact which is bound to harden the enmity between Adenauer and Ulbricht, with the first wrong on Adenauer's side. On the larger scale of the two world alignments, the recent NATO consultations in Paris have found their answer in last week's Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries, attended also by observers from China, North Korea and North Viet Nam.

So much then for the war which the leaders of both sides admit as so suicidal that they believe the present stock of horror weapons to be sufficient to prevent its outbreak. What of the other one, less spectacular in prospect, which has already begun?

Living standards

RUSSIA, with a population of 208,826,650 on February 15 of last year, is adding 1,200,000 men of military age to her labour force by demobilisation.

In the absence of detailed figures it is impossible to say what the number is of yearly additions to the working population through the accretion of school-leavers. Nor is this the place for a study of demographic and social-economic factors influencing the growth of productivity. But it is obvious that it is these and the whole subject of rising living standards that constitute the battlefield on

the war on their own forces—a fact which is bound to harden the enmity between Adenauer and Ulbricht, with the first wrong on Adenauer's side. On the larger scale of the two world alignments, the recent NATO consultations in Paris have found their answer in last week's Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries, attended also by observers from China, North Korea and North Viet Nam.

It is of course possible, though highly improbable, that the reports received by Mr. Norman Dods may be untrue. Will the Secretary for War deny their correctness? We shall see at the proper time. But that certain acts which would lead a normal citizen into the dock of a magistrate's court are demanded from young men under this kind of training is as certain as it is obvious that the readiness to perform them does not depend solely on initiative. Individual predisposition must have a good deal to do with it.

It would also be interesting to know whether the commanding officer imposing such tests finds them at all incongruous with orders to attend Church Parade—and whether Roman Catholics among those thus tested will have to include them in their next confession to a priest.

Japanese treaty

IT was inevitable that the new Japanese-American Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security would lead to a Russian protest. On January 27, this was handed in Moscow to the Japanese Ambassador,

still influences the thinking of the Dutch Reformed Church, to one of the two branches of which the majority of Afrikaners belongs.

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Precisely.

Welcome back!

AS the publication of this commentary almost coincides with the presumable date of Allen Skinner's and Hugh Brock's release from prison, I am glad of the opportunity of being among the first to welcome them back.

Nehru's neutralism

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU again condemned military alliances at a public meeting in Delhi on January 30—the twelfth anniversary of Gandhi's assassination.

"I will not accept," he declared, "this marching of foreign troops into India, even to defend her, under any circumstances. If you tie yourself to any military alliance, then you immediately inherit conflicts of the other members of that alliance. . . . The moment you align yourself with one bloc it means that you become the enemy of the other bloc."

The first priority, he added, was to produce any necessary arms in India itself—which was being done at a rapid pace.

● At Gandhi's last resting place a 150-member guard of honour presented arms and guns were fired.

Base on Gan Island

THE Maldivian Government has made a free gift to the British Government of the use for 30 years of

Gan Island and certain other "defence facilities" in Addu Atoll.

The Maldivian Islands lie about 500 miles due West of Ceylon.

This agreement was initialled in Colombo on February 1 and is expected to be signed to-morrow (Saturday).

The British Government has made available £850,000 as economic aid.

Missiles for India?

ACCORDING to British aircraft industry sources, the Bristol Aircraft Company has been negotiating with the Indian Defence Ministry for the sale of its Bloodhound missile.

This was reported from London in the *Times* of India of January 30.

Later that day a Ministry spokesman in New Delhi declined to comment, but said that even if India were buying the missiles, they would not be equipped with atomic

warheads, the use of which India had steadfastly opposed.

★

Pensions in respect of service with the British armed forces were being paid by the Ministry of National Insurance last September 30 to 528,000 disablement pensioners, 132,000 widows and about 59,000 bereaved parents, the Minister told Captain Pilkington, MP, in a Parliamentary Written Answer on February 1.

Home Secretary Butler has asked the Advisory Council on the Treatment of Offenders "to consider whether there are grounds for reintroducing any form of corporal punishment as a judicial penalty in respect of any categories of offences and of offenders," he announced in the House of Commons on January 28.

The British Foreign Secretary will not lead the United Kingdom delegation at the 10-Power Disarmament Conference in Geneva which starts on March 15. The leader will be one of the Ministers of State; Mr. D. Ormsby-Gore, MP.

THIS IS YOUR WORLD

The Malta Government announced on January 27 a Royal Navy project to build a storage depot there, with maintenance facilities, for the British missiles Fire-streak and Sea Slug.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"How Soon is 'Not Yet'?"

AUSTIN UNDERWOOD'S article "How Soon is 'Not Yet'?" (PN, Feb. 5) confirms and underlines the conclusions which I had reached some time ago, and which I have urged on local supporters of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. In particular I have believed that the way towards a successful conclusion to the campaign has been through the individual—as opposed to the approach through trade unions and the Labour Party—by the individual in co-operation, as so markedly exemplified by the Direct Action Committee demonstrations.

Physical considerations preclude me from participating in such demonstrations, but my praise for those who do take part is wholehearted.—BERT C. BEVIS, 107 Hill Lane, Southampton.

African freedom

ONLY Fenner Brockway can reply authoritatively to E. F. G. Haig's criticisms (PN, February 5). Perhaps the "Left" is a bit "one sided" in not considering the more conventional view of African affairs, but there certainly seems much thoughtless hypocrisy on the "other side."

May I make two points about the way I feel the problem should be considered? First, we are not liberators. Britain did not colonise Africa with motives of selfless service, nor are these our Government's motives today, though they certainly should be, in all humility, because of past mistakes and the responsibilities of imposing our rule on (not liberating) unwilling peoples.

When a government assumes such control it must take on a great responsibility. Fenner Brockway has shown us ways in which we are forgetting our commitments; this is inevitable while we are acting in self-interest. It is to our own advantage (as well as politically necessary) to give African territories self-government and help develop them as areas for trade.

Secondly, we are not "civilisers." Mr. Haig uses "civilisation" to mean material progress. Europeans have brought this to Africa, but not civilisation, which implies that people are contented. Is Britain civilised for that matter with the H-bomb

such a volume—songs, poems, or drawings. Any advice (or complaints!) would also be welcome.—JOHN FOREMAN, The Broad-sheet King, 15 Mortimer Terrace, Highgate Road, London, N.W.5.

Northern demonstration

WITH reference to your note in Peace News last week regarding the Northern demonstration planned for July 30, you stated my address incorrectly. I am sorry to say I moved some while ago to my present address: 13 Park Grove, Hull.

However, might I draw the attention of your readers to the fact that the two main administrative matters—accommodation for the Planning Conference and finance—are being dealt with by David Broughton at 4 Hymers Avenue, Hull.

The Planning Conference will be held in Hull on Saturday, March 5, at 7.30 p.m., at the Parish Hall of St. Mary's Church, Lowgate, Hull (opposite the General Post Office), and anyone likely to participate or support the July 30 demonstration is invited to attend this and will be able to attend on the following day the Northern part of the Northern and Southern simultaneous march organised by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. David Broughton will arrange overnight accommodation if he is notified. With regard to finance, the total cost of the work done by the Preparatory Committee, including arranging this conference which entails sending a circular to 2,000 persons, will be about £20-£25. Total funds received to date are 2s. 6d.—FRANCIS DEUTSCH, 13 Park Grove, Hull.

"The Right Spirit"

I WOULD like to tell Alan Lovell how much I appreciated the spirit of his article (PN, Jan. 22) replying to the exception which Jack Mongar and I took to his suggestion that we demonstrators ought not to have co-operated with the police to the extent even of walking to the Black Maria with them when arrested.

As far as I am concerned, I plead guilty to his charge of not having "an intuitive sense of the atmosphere that prevails both in the country and in the area where the demonstration took place." I believe that as a journalist he probably has a better

As one of the policemen expressed it to me as we stood waiting for the Black Maria, "You're doing your duty and I'm doing mine, but if I was acting as an individual I would be with you." It is in fact an essential part of the spirit of the British police that they are neutral and do not let their own opinions interfere with the course of their duty. This episode at Harrington was only one incident in their work: they can no more refuse to obey orders than refuse to arrest a prostitute because they feel that this is not the way to deal with them.

I, like many others, am concerned with the attitude of the public towards the police and had this demonstration involved antagonising them would not have participated. Most of our public sympathy has been roused because of our non-violent attitude, and I know that we won the respect of the police because of the spirit of our demonstration. Non-co-operation would have evoked annoyance.—KATHERINE DUTHIE, South Ploverfield, Binsledon, Hants.

Correspondence on Harrington is now closed.—[Ed.]

Anti-semitism

I WAS stunned by Roy Sherwood's rationalisations of anti-semitism in your January 8 issue and expected he would be properly rebutted by a flurry of letters in a subsequent number. But there was only one. And now in the January 29 issue, Bruce Odspur treats us to further half-baked clichés on the subject.

I am amazed that both Sherwood and Odspur commit the arch stupidity of speaking of Jews as a uniform, cohesive unit. Says Sherwood: They resist inter-marriage, they insist upon an alien way of life and an alien culture. Odspur repeats the alien culture accusation, and adds "domestic influence out of all proportion to their numbers." Then he cites the Weizmann who wanted Jews to have a land of their own as well as Chairs of English Literature at British Universities.

Each of these statements reminds me of Hitler's various hate sheets, such as "Der Stuermer" or "Völkischer Beobachter."

There, of course, they were embellished with undisguised hatred and vituperation.

I find it utterly nauseating. It carries the stench of Auschwitz. It emanates from the unforgivable sin of collective indictment and total intolerance of any differentiation from the majority or dominant minority. This, to me, is the root of most of man's inhumanity to his fellow man.

Moreover, applied to a group as varied in composition, nationality, ideology, education and belief as are the Jews it is utterly irrelevant. There are orthodox Jews, reform Jews and non-religious Jews. There are rich Jews and poor Jews. Intelligent Jews and stupid Jews. There are blonde, nordic-looking Jews, black Hindu Jews and even Chinese Jews. There are Jews who won't inter-marry and there are Jews who do inter-marry. There are Jews who cling to their orthodox religious practices and there are Jews who despise them. There are fanatical Zionist Jews and fanatical anti-Zionist Jews. There are Conservative, Liberal, radical and Communist Jews. There are super-patriotic, atomic and hydrogen bomb-creating Jews and internationalist, anti-bomb, anti-war, pacifist Jews. How is it that Sherwood and Odspur have such a limited concept of Jewry?

Quite aside from the "Jewish Question" which is obviously hopeless, I wonder what hope there is for the coloured man where Anglo-Saxon peoples dominate as in Great Britain, the United States, Australia and New Zealand, if even leading writers in Peace News carry such a taint of prejudice and do not even realise they are ill? What hope in South Africa, Kenya and other distant points of geography where the British transplant their "alien culture," "refuse to inter-marry," "refuse to assimilate," but insist on sitting on top of the world? What hope for the white man when these majorities come to power? What hope for the Chinese now being driven out of Indonesia or for the Indian shopkeeper in Africa? The barriers to assimilating these peoples into the uniform, colourless mash that Sherwood and Odspur fancy are far more formidable than in the case of Jews.—EDITH WYNNER, 54 Riverside Drive, New York 24, NY, USA.

our rule on (not liberating) unwilling

When a government assumes such control it must take on a great responsibility. Fenner Brockway has shown us ways in which we are forgetting our commitments; this is inevitable while we are acting in self-interest. It is to our own advantage (as well as politically necessary) to give African territories self-government and help develop them as areas for trade.

Secondly, we are not "civilisers." Mr. Haig uses "civilisation" to mean material progress. Europeans have brought this to Africa, but not civilisation, which implies that people are contented. Is Britain civilised, for that matter, with the H-bomb, widespread addiction to the trivialities of life while most of the world is in want, and boring jobs for the majority? We'll get by, but we can't claim to be civilising anyone.

Can we call the few people in Africa who own nearly all the land, and thereby force Africans to work for them or pay rents for farming their own soil, "a civilising minority"? Fenner Brockway has shown that true civilisations existed in Africa centuries ago. It is not "whitewashing everything black" to say that what is wanted is an African, not a Western, civilisation; it is seeing the true perspective.

It would be sheer smugness and bigotry to assume that only Britain had something worthwhile to give; Africans in Britain can also feel their missionary spirit.—MICHAEL WOODHOUSE, 3 Brian Ave., Dalton, Huddersfield.

Marchers' songs

I AM hoping to produce a new and much enlarged edition of my booklet "Songs from Aldermaston" in time to be of use to this year's Easter marchers. I would be most grateful to have material brought to my notice that might well be included in

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"CATHOLIC ANARCHISM"

"The Right Spirit"

I WOULD like to tell Alan Lovell how much I appreciated the spirit of his article (PN, Jan. 22) replying to the exception which Jack Mongar and I took to his suggestion that we demonstrators ought not to have co-operated with the police to the extent even of walking to the Black Maria with them when arrested.

As far as I am concerned, I plead guilty to his charge of not having "an intuitive sense of the atmosphere that prevails both in the country and in the area, where the demonstration took place." I believe that as a journalist he probably has a better sense of the atmosphere that prevails in the country than I have. I am continually surprised at the sympathy expressed with our cause by all sorts and conditions of people, including some of our fellow prisoners in Birmingham jail. When, several years ago, some two dozen of us used to march past Aldermaston carrying posters, no one seemed at all aware of what was going on, except the bus loads of workmen who passed our little procession. I am still staggered at the change that has taken place since then.

I believe the real work for our cause has been done by (1) you journalists and writers who have made people aware at last of what is happening, and (2) the Direct Action people who went into the area and contacted the workmen and the people on the spot. We demonstrators only dotted the "i"s and crossed the "t"s of their work. But I still think we did this in the right way.

Alan Lovell says "the way the police acted at Harrington surely makes them as guilty of mass murder as the workers on the base." I would prefer not to distinguish between different degrees of guilt. We are all guilty as long as these bases are being built and manned in our name.

Here is another thought: some of the police must have been on our side in the cause we stood for, and a friendly approach—whatever way we expressed it—would be of some help in determining the way they vote as citizens.—DOROTHY GLAISTER, Braziers, Ipsden, Oxon.

Harrington and the police

I AM seriously disturbed by Alan Lovell's comments on the police in reference to Harrington. It seems clear to me that the police were only carrying out their duty in arresting us and they were neither asked nor expected to give their own personal opinion.

Odspar commit the arch stupidity of speaking of Jews as a uniform, cohesive unit. Says Sherwood: They resist inter-marriage, they insist upon an alien way of life and an alien culture. Odspar repeats the alien culture accusation, and adds "domestic influence out of all proportion to their numbers." Then he cites the Weizmann who wanted Jews to have a land of their own as well as Chairs of English Literature at British Universities.

Each of these statements reminds me of Hitler's various hate sheets, such as "Der Stuermer" or "Völkischer Beobachter."



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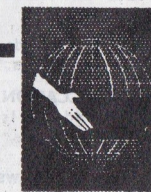
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Beyond abundance to emptiness

Christopher Farley reviews

The Girl Rosemarie, distributed by New Realm Pictures.



ROSMARIE BEFORE PROMOTION: In the new West Germany . . .

THE first impression of any visitor to the United States is one of a sense of material abundance.

In this respect we must now begin to bracket the new West Germany with America.

About 18 months ago I well remember crossing from Denmark into Germany because on arrival I had a long wait at the station in one of the largest cities. In that hour's first im-

incident, the picture did not portray the real Germany. There was laughter when this introduction came on the screen.

★
"The Girl Rosemarie" has now turned up in London, where it has been showing at the Continentale. For some unknown reason it has been remarkably unnoticed. Which is a pity because it performs a valuable service:

stand the real power of the industrialists and scoffs at the threat.

"I am the Voice of Society," Fribert pronounces with terrible finality, and has her removed. In his desperation he allies himself with his German rivals. They hire a strangler and she is brutally murdered. Then back to business.

Not a brilliant story in itself, but the treatment is superb. The film uses three mediums for savage comment. The first is, naturally, the settings: the night clubs, the luxury hotels, the society parties, the country club horse meeting at the castle, the endless automobiles, the Paris fashions—all the paraphernalia of a status-ridden society.

★
There is a bitter sequence in one vast factory where the owner is showing round the French rival. The group arrives at a gold-plated bomb, inscribed "To the Unknown Worker." This causes the executives much amusement. The prostitute poses alongside the weapon and Fribert produces his camera.

Then there is a young evangelist who sells copies of "The Watchman" on the streets. His incongruousness in the story and the simple truth of his few words play up the emptiness of abundance. "I know your life is empty—like most people's," he tells Rosemarie.

Finally there are the two lay-about street musicians whose songs make a frontal assault on almost everything in the new Germany, in which everyone is awaiting new miracles. Their comment carries a penetration which is enhanced by their own adoption of the "something-for-nothing" mentality.

The whole film is oozing with the sickening "never had it so good" mentality which undermines and renders fruitless any potentially construc-

Swastikas rooted in re-armament

From Dr. Lore Frobenius

FRANKFURT

THE painting of swastikas are just a minor aspect of a revival of a dangerous attitude and is caused mainly by re-armament. Intolerance and racial discrimination is always the attitude of people who are armed and feel strong enough to persecute others.

I am afraid it is true that the German Elementary Schools (up to the age of 14) do not teach anything about the history of 1933-1945; high schools and grammar schools are very reluctant to deal with this subject. Whether the parents or the teachers have been active Nazis or not, most of them are quite indifferent about it, and so a lot of younger people are badly informed.

The young people, especially those under 20, are *not* intolerant; they have a lot of connections everywhere in the world, but of course, they need information. Many of them are very anxious to be informed—but you have to draw their attention to the facts!

Apostle of war

I met a lot of them during the consultation hours of the Frankfurt group of War Resisters International (Conscientious Objectors) because the 1939 age group is to be "called to arms," and a supplementary law is provided to conscript even the 1941 and 1942 age group. There are at least two or three in each school class who are interested (whereas the rest are indifferent) and they want to be informed: "What can we do to avoid joining the army?" What do you mean: for "reasons of conscience?"
Maybe you do not know that William Schlamm (I reviewed his book "Germany and the East West Crisis" in PN on Aug. 28, 1959) is travelling around Germany at the expense of an anonymous company, holding meetings and making speeches in German towns, universities, clubs, etc. He is a genuine apostle of the Cold and Hot War, and—as I mentioned in my review—challenges the Germans to attack

THE first impression of any visitor to the United States is one of a sense of material abundance.

In this respect we must now begin to bracket the new West Germany with America.

About 18 months ago I well remember crossing from Denmark into Germany because on arrival I had a long wait at the station in one of the largest cities. In that hour's first impressions all the signs of arrogant abundance were on view—the automobiles and the fur coats, the meaningless amusements and the studied disregard of one's neighbour.

At that time there was a film called "Rosemarie" showing in Hamburg which caused quite a sensation for its devastating attack on Bonn. The Government had created and fostered a new nation without roots, without values.

Indeed, the Adenaur régime was evidently so hurt by the truth of the attack that it compelled the showing of a blurb which explained that, even if the story were based on a real-life

incident, the picture did not portray the real Germany. There was laughter when this introduction came on the screen.

★

"The Girl Rosemarie" has now turned up in London, where it has been showing at the Continentale. For some unknown reason it has been remarkably unnoticed. Which is a pity because it performs a valuable service; it gives us greater insight into one more aspect of how rotten is our society. There is no more powerful medium for this than the film, if used sympathetically.

The story is quite simple. A German street-girl (Nadja Tiller) works her way up her profession past "May-fair Hostess" status into the Top Business bracket. These are the men with meaningless power salaries, who deal not in business but in whole areas of business, who carry on international transactions and form an apparently unshakeable power grouping.

★

We see all the sordidness of the lives of a half-dozen super-prosperous German executives who are confronting Monsieur Fribert, a power amongst industrial powers in the take-over world. Fribert takes over Rosemarie and uses her to obtain, by means of hidden tape recorders and miniature cameras in her flat, vital information concerning the Germans' business interests—and private lives.

Fribert is planning to use this to his own industrial advantage when he discovers that the pupil has outstripped the master—the tape recorder has been used on himself. He threatens the girl about the consequences of publishing any of her damaging information. "They'll throw you back in the gutter where you came from," he warns her. Rosemarie, however, does not under-

empty—like most people's," he tells Rosemarie.

Finally there are the two lay-about street musicians whose songs make a frontal assault on almost everything in the new Germany, in which everyone is awaiting new miracles. Their comment carries a penetration which is enhanced by their own adoption of the "something-for-nothing" mentality.

The whole film is oozing with the sickening "never had it so good" mentality which undermines and renders fruitless any potentially constructive social change. It does this with special reference to the business world, but these gentlemen are not the only sinners.

After all this, to be asked to see in the same programme Gala Films' "Mr. Khrushchev—Man of Peace" ("the only official record of his momentous American tour") was to demand too much of any discriminating cinema-goer.

Two facets of the power élite at one sitting—only a glutton for punishment could sit that out.

the 1941 and 1942 age group. There are at least two or three in each school class who are interested (whereas the rest are indifferent) and they want to be informed: "What can we do to avoid joining the army?" What do you mean: for "reasons of conscience?" Maybe you do not know that William Schlamm (I reviewed his book "Germany and the East West Crisis" in PN on Aug. 28, 1959) is travelling around Germany at the expense of an anonymous company, holding meetings and making speeches in German towns, universities, clubs, etc. He is a genuine apostle of the Cold and Hot War, and—as I mentioned in my review—challenges the Germans to attack the Russians and to fight against co-existence and peace. He is a very dangerous man, even though his book is quite unknown in the United States where it was published originally.

He is an Austrian by birth, was a Communist, emigrated to the U.S., and is now a fanatic anti-Communist—as happens often with renegades. He belongs to the Henry Luce group (Life, Time, Fortune, Standard Oil and Chase Manhattan). More attention should be paid to people like him. Even when they are clever and sophisticated, they appeal to the same instincts as Hitler.

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MEETINGS

"WHAT HOMEOPATHY CAN DO." Dr. E. K. Ledermann. Caxton Hall, Monday, 15th February, 7.30 p.m. 2s. 6d. London Natural Health Society. Details: 33 Sinclair Rd., W.14.

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QUAKERISM. Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to Friends

Sir Roy's stronghold: Freedom at the door

THE advance of Africa to freedom is fantastic.

I am writing my column this week on the West Coast of America, where the newspapers are shockingly bereft of world news and where an air-mailed letter, travelling by jet across the Atlantic and across a Continent until it reaches the Pacific, still takes four days to come from England.

I am thus hearing little and hearing it late. But, even so, I feel the dynamic pulse of events in Africa.

Of course the papers have carried stories of happenings in Algeria. They are of tremendous importance, and I shall come back to them before I conclude.

But the most important news from Africa this week was hidden in a brief paragraph on the sixth page of one of the San Francisco papers. It told you how the Belgian Government has agreed to the independence of the Congo in June this year.

I almost leapt from my chair as I read this news. I symbolically joined the African delegates at the Brussels conference who cheered the announcement when it was made. The Belgian Congo has even raced Nigeria to independence—if only by three months. It is staggering.

Nigeria and the Belgian Congo together, stretching from the West Coast right across Central Africa. The effect will be sweeping.

Full independence

First on the French Congo, already self-governing but bound to the French community. Its dominant tribe is indivisible from the tribe which has lit the torch of freedom at Leopoldville, the capital of the Belgian Congo. We shall soon be hearing the call for full independence in the French Congo and for the union of much of its people with their brothers across the frontier.

The same tribe extends to Angola, colonised by the Portuguese. Thousands of Africans from Angola, driven from their villages by the harsh Portuguese exploitation, earn their livelihood in Leopoldville. They will



By
**FENNER
BROCKWAY
MP**

Chairman, Movement for Colonial Freedom

of dramatic events from this previously isolated territory.

Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, the Mali Federation, Dahomey, Togoland, the French Cameroons—all independent as well as Nigeria and Belgian Congo. Soon it will be the greater part of the West Coast. Sierra Leone has its constitutional conference in March. What a transformation!

The effect on East and Central Africa will be deep. I have heard little of the Kenya constitutional conference in London since its explosive beginning. But the British and Kenya Governments and the European settlers must now realise that it is impossible to hold Africa back. They will reject the claims of the African delegation only at their peril.

The rapid tempo of events in Tanganyika and Uganda will now be speeded even faster. We are within sight of an East Africa as free as the West.

Sir Roy Welensky, the European Prime Minister of the Central African Federation, and his die-hard colleagues must be uneasy. The British Prime Minister, who has just visited their territory, must be uneasy.

PEACE NEWS, February 12, 1960—7

Union of Central African Republics, a challenge in its very name—comes to the frontier of the Rhodesias, Sir Roy's disappearing stronghold. It will prove impossible for the European settlers to restrain the sweep of freedom for long.

There will be new problems for the radical leaders of West Africa—Nkrumah in Ghana, Azikiwe in Nigeria, Touré in Guinea. The newly independent countries in the French and Belgian Empires may retain links with Paris and Brussels which will restrain them from going forward to African unity as forthrightly as Ghana, Nigeria (if Azikiwe has his way) and Guinea would like. But that will come. Historical forces will bring it.

Time for negotiations

Algeria. How right I was when I wrote a month ago that de Gaulle would meet greater difficulties from the French settlers than from the indigenous Algerians! Even on the West Coast of America I have seen a long and detailed cabled report of the situation. I expect de Gaulle to win through because he has the majority of the French people and of the ranks of the French army on his side. They will overcome the officer class in the army and the settlers in the long run. Then will come the time for negotiations with the Algerian leaders for Cease Fire and a plebiscite.

A last word to my readers asking them not to forget two islands in the Mediterranean whilst their thoughts are turned to the great Continent lapped by its waters. The island of Cyprus, whose independence is delayed by the British demand for extensive military bases, and Malta, really itself three islands, now ruled under the dictatorship of the British Governor. I have been discussing this problem with United Nations officials in New York.

The struggle against Colonialism is one. Solidarity in that struggle should animate all races who are its victims and all who love liberty to whatever race they belong.

Warwick Way, London, S.W.1.
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WEDNESDAYS

LONDON: 7 p.m., 5 Caledonian Rd., N.1. Pacifist Youth Action Group.

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A last word to my readers asking them not to forget two islands in the Mediterranean whilst their thoughts are turned to the great Continent lapped by its waters. The island of Cyprus, whose independence is delayed by the British demand for extensive military bases, and Malta, really itself three islands, now ruled under the dictatorship of the British Governor. I have been discussing this problem with United Nations officials in New York.

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Sir Roy Welensky, the European Prime Minister of the Central African Federation, and his die-hard colleagues must be uneasy. The British Prime Minister, who has just visited their territory, must be uneasy.

They could regard independent Ghana as distant and different. But independent Belgian Congo—likely to be known as the

Wednesday, February 17

EDMONTON: 8 p.m. Congregational Church, Fore St. "The Political Implications of Pacifism." Bob Walsh (Fellowship Party). PPU.

LONDON, S.W.4: 7.45 p.m. 27 Clapham Park Rd., Annual General Meeting of Clapham and District PPU.

Thursday, February 18

BIRMINGHAM: 7.30 p.m. Midland Institute. "Inside Algeria," Pastor André Trocmé. FoR.

LONDON, N.13: 8 p.m. 23 Kenmare Gdns, off Ulster Rd. "Pacifist Progress in the United States." Arlo Tatum. London Area PPU.

The struggle against Colonialism is one. Solidarity in that struggle should animate all races who are its victims and all who love liberty to whatever race they belong.

Copyright in India and Africa reserved to author.

READING: 7.30 p.m. Olympia, London Rd. Meeting for women. Speakers, Pamela Frankau, Betty Bishop, Verdun Perl, Pat Arrowsmith. CND.

Friday, February 26

BRISTOL: 7 p.m. 35 Sylvan Way, Sea Mills, "Putting over Pacifism"—Owen Brown. PPU.

Saturday—Sunday, April 2-3

PRESCOT: Gasswood Guest House. Weekend Conference. Sat. tea—Sun. tea. 17s. Bookings to: Llew Lloyd, 25 Derwent Avenue, Prescott, Lancs., with 5s. deposit. North West Area PPU.

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Saturday, February 13

IPSWICH and FELIXSTOWE: 2.45 p.m. 27 The Avenue, Trimley St. Mary. PPU Study group.

Sunday, February 14

LONDON, N.16: 8 p.m. Green Lanes Methodist Youth Fellowship. "Divided Germany—Bridgehead or Bridge" (Coloured Slides). The Rev. Leslie G. Hayman.

LONDON, N.1: 3.30 p.m. Peace News, 5 Caledonian Rd., Kings Cross. Pacifist Universalist Service. Discourse: Laurens Otter "Catholic Anarchism."

Monday, February 15

LONDON, W.C.1: 6.30 p.m. 6, Endsleigh St. New Series on "Things We Would Like to Abolish"—Capital Punishment & Prisons. Frank Dawtry. 6 p.m. Refreshments: Central London PPU.

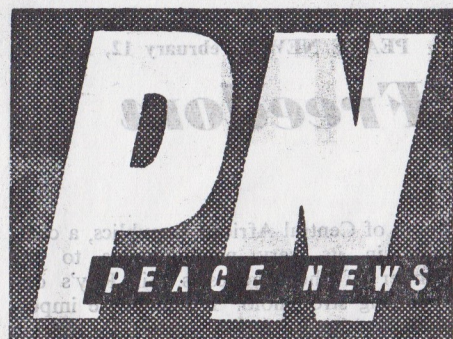
LONDON, S.W.1: 7.30 p.m. Central Hall Meeting. Michael Foot, J. B. Priestley, Bertrand Russell, A. J. P. Taylor, Dr. Donald Soper. Chair: Canon L. John Collins. CND.

SURREY: 8 p.m. Methodist Church, New Malden. "Our Christian Responsibility for Peace-making." The Rev. Leslie G. Hayman.

Tuesday, February 16

LONDON, W.C.1: 8 p.m. Friends International Centre, 32, Tavistock Sq. "The Need of This Hour—Trained Peacemakers." (Coloured Slides). The Rev. Leslie G. Hayman.

STRETFORD, Manchester: 7.45 p.m. 23 Church St., Stretford. Tape recording—Stuart Morris. Manchester Central PPU.



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Flood of greetings for war resisters in jail

WELL over 100,000 greetings were sent to imprisoned war-resisters on Prisoners for Peace Day, December 1.

This is the estimate of the War Resisters' International, the organisation which initiated Prisoners for Peace Day in 1956. "It may well be that this is a conservative estimate," WRI Secretary Arlo Tatum told Peace News on Monday.

"The most greetings this time," he added, "were undoubtedly sent by our two sections in West Germany, both of which did a terrific job."

Since 1956 thousands of Christmas cards and greetings have been sent each December 1 to the young men who have been jailed for refusing to be conscripted into the armed forces of their country.

This time Arlo Tatum joined a special Prisoners for Peace Day demonstration at UN headquarters in New York during his recent speaking tour of the USA. He led a delegation calling for the inclusion of conscientious objection as a human right and expressing particular concern over the treatment of the Nazarenes in Yugoslavia.

The WRI's address is: 88 Park Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex, England.

'WHITEHALL PICKET'

A "PEACE PICKET" is being organised for parading indefinitely near the

'White supremacy will never yield ...'

BOYCOTT SOUTH AFRICAN GOODS

'NO OTHER WEAPON LEFT'—s. African Liberal leaders

TWO PROMINENT LEADERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN LIBERAL PARTY HAVE MADE A COMPREHENSIVE REPLY TO ACCUSATIONS BY THEIR COUNTRY'S HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON ABOUT THE OVERSEAS BOYCOTT.

Here is the full text of the statement received from Alan Paton, the well-known writer and National President of the Liberal Party of South Africa, and Peter Brown, the Party's National Chairman, concerning the boycott of South African goods as a protest against apartheid:

Dr. A. J. R. van Rhyn, our High Commissioner in London, accuses the British Labour Party of using the Liberal Party and the African National Congress as a shield behind which to hide its own evil intentions towards South Africa.

We wish there to be no misunderstanding on this point. The National Committee of the (SA) Liberal Party, by a large majority, approved of the boycott as an

Briefly

In Cyprus the total military and internal security expenditure from December 1, 1954, to December 31, 1959, is estimated to have been about £90,000,000, the Minister of Defence told Emrys Hughes, MP, in a Parliamentary Written Answer on February 4.

Two hundred refugees have so far been accepted for admission to Britain during World Refugee Year, the Home Secretary told Mr. J. A. Biggs-Davison, MP, in a Parliamentary Written Answer on February 5.

internal and external weapon against apartheid. It had several reasons for this decision.

What attention has ever been paid by this Government to the deputations, petitions, and protests of non-white people against the injustices of the apartheid laws? In what way did any of the Group Areas protest meetings affect the attitude of the Government? Or the African Women's protests against the Pass Laws? In what way were the Native Representatives in Parliament, the Ballingers, Rubin, Stanford and the others, listened to by the Government? Their fate was to be abolished.

By the banishment of leaders, by making strikes illegal, and by setting up Bantu Authorities, the Government tried to stifle all protest.

The fact is that the Government has made impossible any kind of democratic action by non-white people. It has even crippled white democratic opposition.

Non-white South Africans, whose leaders denounced violence, turned to passive resistance and boycott. What other weapons had they left? And who would not rather see the use of this kind of pressure, instead of violence and bloodshed?

The Liberal Party believes, in fact, that this

MASS RALLY TO LAUNCH BOYCOTT

A MASS rally in Trafalgar Square has been planned to launch the month-long boycott of South African goods in Britain.

The boycott is being held from March 1-31, and the London rally will be on Sunday, February 28.

Among provisional speakers for Trafalgar Square are: Hugh Gaitskell, MP, leader of the Labour Party; Lord Altrincham, the Conservative peer and editor of the National and English Review; Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal MP; Dr. Mary Stocks; and Tennyson Makiwane of the African National Congress.

There will be other speakers from the trade union and co-operative movements, and the recording of an appeal by Chief Luthuli of the African National Congress.

The meeting will be chaired by Father Trevor Huddleston.

Before the rally, which starts at 3.0 p.m., there will be a march from Marble Arch, starting at 2.15 p.m. Marchers are asked to assemble at 1.45 p.m. and to bring posters marked "Against Apartheid."

The demonstration is organised by the Boycott Movement (293 New Kings Road, London, S.W.6).

Prisoners for Peace Day demonstration at UN headquarters in New York during his recent speaking tour of the USA. He led a delegation calling for the inclusion of conscientious objection as a human right and expressing particular concern over the treatment of the Nazarenes in Yugoslavia.

The WRI's address is: 88 Park Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex, England.

'WHITEHALL PICKET'

A "PEACE PICKET" is being organised for parading indefinitely near the House of Commons.

The picket, which will start on Monday, is organised by Olga Levertoff and plans to distribute leaflets from a variety of sources including the British Peace Committee, the British affiliate of the World Council of Peace. Despite this it has gained the support of some supporters of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

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French nuclear tests will be checked for fall-out by stations in Nigeria which have begun to work, The Guardian's Lagos correspondent reported on January 8.

Plaid Cymru (the Welsh Party) enrolled a further 1,200 new members between the General Election (October 8) and mid-January.

strikes illegal, and by setting up Bantu Authorities, the Government tried to stifle all protest.

The fact is that the Government has made impossible any kind of democratic action by non-white people. It has even crippled white democratic opposition.

Non-white South Africans, whose leaders denounced violence, turned to passive resistance and boycott. What other weapons had they left? And who would not rather see the use of this kind of pressure, instead of violence and bloodshed?

The Liberal Party believes, in fact, that this is the choice, that these are in fact the only two kinds of weapons left to non-white people who resist apartheid. It believes further that it is only through evidence of convincing support for such campaigns as the present boycott that opponents of violence in South Africa can maintain their positions of leadership in their various communities.

What will happen if these pressures are not used? We believe that the choice will then be between the status quo and revolution. We find either of these solutions unacceptable. Therefore, we are prepared to use such pressures.

REVOLUTION?

White South Africans should realise clearly that unless pressures of this kind are used the only way to break apartheid will be by revolution.

The Liberal Party (SA) cannot be accused of not having tried ordinary Parliamentary weapons. It will continue to use them, but it believes that by themselves they are useless. White supremacy will never yield to mere verbal persuasion.

The use of a boycott against one's own country is not pleasant, but the continuance of that inhuman boycott (of men's lives and energies) called apartheid is intolerable. Willingness to use the boycott depends primarily on how deeply one rejects apartheid.

Is boycott unethical? We were advised by one of South Africa's eminent divines that a good man may not use pressure against another unless the injustice is real and grave, and that he must ensure that the severity of the pressure and the gravity of the injustice are commensurate.

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The demonstration is organised by the Boycott Movement (293 New Kings Road, London, S.W.6).

The late Joseph Bougardt, coloured house-owner of Cape Town, wrote these words, "Group Areas is the cause of my doing away with my life. My property will be taken from me, I have struggled to get it paid off, and I know I will never get my money back that I paid for it."

INJUSTICES

Such injustices occur every day. There is nothing unethical in the use by our non-white citizens, and by those who stand by them, of the only weapons that are left to them.

Dr. van Rhyn says that non-white people are the ones who will suffer. One of our African members, pleading for the Party to support the boycott said, "Of course we will suffer, but who can win freedom without suffering?"

Mr. Jordan Ngubane wrote in *Opinion*, "We should be lucky merely to starve in order to break apartheid's back." Other African members pointed out that they felt no duty to protect an economy that paid 80 per cent of its non-white workers less than the minimum living wage as calculated by a number of authorities.

In fact, the Liberal Party support of the boycott is partly due to the insistence of its African members. These are the facts that are important, and not, as Major Piet van der Byl supposes, the hospitality given by South Africans to soldiers of the Commonwealth, so long as they were white.

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PROTEST

against nuclear madness



Central Hall Meeting,
Monday, February 15, 7.30 p.m.
Any tickets left at the door.

PROTEST

against air and rocket bases Lakenheath and Feltwell

Youth Picket (March 5 & 6); Open Air Meetings (March 5).

Public Meeting, Everard's Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds, 7.30 p.m. (March 5).

MARCH FROM FELTWELL TO LAKENHEATH

Sunday, March 6th. Assemble Feltwell, 12 noon. Coaches from London: Return tickets, 12s. 6d. (Adults); Youth and Student Campaign, 7s. 6d.

Tickets and further details from:

C.N.D. (New Office) 2, CARTHUSIAN STREET, E.C.1 CLE 5146

Released prisoner to speak

THE six leaders of the Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War who were jailed on December 15 are to be released from London prisons tomorrow (Saturday) morning.



Hugh Brock, editor of Peace News, seen at his desk in the new PN offices in London shortly before being sent to prison for two months.

They have been there for two months for helping to organise the non-violent demonstration held at Harrington missile base on January 2.

A march in support of the six, and in protest against nuclear policy, will start later in the morning. It will be between Brixton and Holloway prisons, where the men and women have been detained.

Speakers at a brief meeting at Holloway will be Ian Dixon, the temporary secretary of the Committee, and Will Warren, one of the three men to be released from Brixton.

The other prisoners are: Hugh Brock and J. Allen Skinner (Editor and Associate Editor respectively of Peace News) and (in Holloway) April Carter, Pat Arrowsmith and Frances Edwards.

Saturday's march will take the following route: Brixton Prison (depart 10.0 a.m.), Elephant and Castle, Waterloo Bridge (lunch on the North side in the Embankment Gardens between 12.0-12.45 p.m.), Aldwych, Eversholt St., Crowndale Rd., Camden St., Camden Rd. and Hilton Rd. (Holloway), where the public meeting will be held shortly after 2.30.

The Committee points out that the march will not pass Camden Town underground station. Sandwiches will be available at the lunch stop.

CHURCH AND STATE IN IRELAND

CATHOLICS and Protestants in Ireland are at odds for many reasons. Perhaps the most important is that Protestants are the heirs of an old ruling class in England's first colony.

But the strictly religious issue is a real one, and it was the subject of a lively confer-

ence in Dublin last week. "The Church of Ireland may not be as grown up as we could wish," he said, "but it is at least adolescent."

He hoped, therefore, that partition would continue, and that it would be accepted in the same way as the partition of the Low Countries into Catholic Belgium and Protestant Holland.

FRENCH TESTS GROWING

OPPOSITION TO FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS IN THE SAHARA, ON GROUNDS OF BOTH ANTI-IMPERIALISM AND ANTI-MILITARISM, ARE RAPIDLY SPREADING AS THE DATE OF GENERAL DE GAULLE'S EXPLOSION APPROACHES.

Four hundred people again demonstrated last Saturday outside the French Embassy in Accra demanding, if the Bomb is exploded, the closing down of French firms in Ghana, a boycott of French goods, and the breaking off of diplomatic relations with France.

This followed similar demonstrations by many hundreds outside the French Embassy on the two previous Saturdays.

Appeal

The Chairman of the Ghana Council for Nuclear Disarmament, Mr. E. C. Quaye, has appealed to Pope John in these terms:

"On behalf of the people of Africa I appeal to you to make a personal plea to General de Gaulle and the French Government to desist from testing nuclear weapons on our continent.

"If the tests are carried out on the continent of Africa they will not only strain the already substantially impaired relations between the peoples of Africa and France and the other colonial Governments in Africa, but they will also shatter our whole concept of Christianity."

Similar demands to those made in the Accra demonstrations were voiced in Tripoli at mass demonstrations on January 31. The following day Deputies met Abdul Majid Koobar, the Libyan Prime Minister, and demanded the nationalisation of French

companies and the expulsion of French nationals.

In Rabat several thousand Moroccans demonstrated outside the French Embassy on February 2 against the test.

Two days later 25 nations in the Afro-Asian group at the United Nations sent a letter of protest against the test to Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the UN Secretary-General.

In Northern Ireland the French Consulate in Belfast was picketed all day on January 27 by undergraduates and staff of the University. African students from countries bordering the Sahara took their turn on the picket line during the day.

Over 60 people took part, and the protest was televised.

In Ghana last Saturday a 50-year-old Chief concluded a week-long fast against the test.

Rally

An all-day picket of the French Embassy and a mass rally at Accra Arena were being organised for yesterday (Thursday) by the Ghana Council for Nuclear Disarmament and the Sahara protest team.

The team, which has been attempting to make a non-violent entry into the testing area near Reggan, in the North-West Sahara, was still in Accra waiting for news of its leader, the Rev. Michael Scott, as Peace News went to press.

Last Saturday Radio Ghana reported that Michael Scott was in Tangiers, Morocco, and reported an appeal by him to all states bordering the Sahara to take concerted action against the test.

The Ghana Daily Graphic had reported on February 5 that the team's leader "is planning to make a further attempt to enter the testing area."